

SIC

2. A cover; a doer.

The wealthy,
In lofty litters born, read and write,
Or sleep at ease, they *shutters* make it night. *Dryden's Juven.*
SHUTTLE. *n. f.* [*schietpoot*, Dutch; *skutl*, Islandic.] The
instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.
I know life is a *shuttle*. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Like *shuttles* through the loom, so swiftly glide
My feather'd hours.

What curious loom does chance by ev'ning spread!
With what fine *shuttle* weave the virgin's thread,
Which like the spider's net hangs o'er the mead! *Blackm.*
SHUTTLECOCK. *n. f.* [See *SHUTTLECOCK*.] A cock stuck
with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.
With dice, with cards, with balliards far unfit,
With *shuttlecocks* misseeming manly wit. *Hubbard's Tale.*

SHY. *adj.* [*schwa*, Dutch; *schiso*, Italian.]
1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.
She is represented in such a *shy* retiring posture, and covers
her bosom with one of her hands. *Addis's Guardian.*
What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? There's no body
loves you better than I. *Arbutn. Hist. of John Bull.*

2. Cautious; wary; chary.
I am very *shy* of employing corrosive liquors in the prepa-
ration of medicines. *Boyle.*
We are not *shy* of assent to celestial informations, because
they were hid from ages. *Glauv. Scip.*

We grant, although he had much wit,
He was very *shy* of using it,
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about. *Hubbard.*

3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.
A *shy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I know the cause
of his withdrawing. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
The brute impothumated, and afterwards turned to a
finking ulcer, which made every body *shy* to come near her.

4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.
The horses of the army, having been daily led before me,
were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet, with-
out starting. *Quiliver's Travels.*

But when we come to seize th' inviting prey,
Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away. *Norris.*
Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their suc-
cessors; and there may be supposed in queens regnant a little
proportion of tenderness that way more than in kings. *Watten.*

I know you *shy* to be oblig'd,
And still more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*
SIBILANT. *adj.* [*sibilans*, Latin.] Hissing.

It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair
of hissing and *sibilant* letters. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
SIBILATION. *n. f.* [from *sibilans*, Latin.] A hissing sound.

Metals, quenched in water, give a *sibilation* or hissing sound.
A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh a more
solemn sound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet
degree of *sibilation* or purring. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

SICAMORE. *n. f.* [*sicamorus*, Latin.] A tree.
Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *sicamore*. *Peacbam.*
SICCATE. *v. a.* [*siccus*, Latin.] To dry.

SICCATION. *n. f.* [from *siccatus*.] The act of drying.
SICCIFIC. *adj.* [*siccus* and *ficus*, Latin.] Causing driness.
SICCITY. *n. f.* [*siccitas*, Fr. *siccitas*, from *siccus*, Latin.] Dri-
ness; aridity; want of moisture.

That which is coagulated by a dry *siccidity* will suffer coli-
quation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar.
The reason some attempt to make out from the *siccidity* and
driness of its flesh. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In application of medicaments consider what degree of heat
and *siccidity* is proper. *Wise's Surgery.*
SICE. *n. f.* [*six*, French.] The number six at dice.

My study was to cog the dice,
And dextrously to throw the lucky *sice*;
To shun ames-ace, that swept my stakes away. *Dryden.*

SICH. *adj.* Such. See *SUCH*.
I thought the foul would have made me rich;
But now I wote it is nothing *sich*;
For either the shepherds been idle and fill,
And led of their sheep what they will. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

SICK. *adj.* [*sick*, Saxon; *sick*, Dutch.]
1. Afflicted with disease.

'Tis meet we all go forth,
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France. *Shak. H. V.*
In poison there is phytick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well. *Shaksp. Jul. Cesar.*

Cassius, I am *sick* of many griefs. *Shaksp. Jul. Cesar.*
Ammon was so vexed, that he fell *sick* for Tamar. 2 Sa. iii.
Where's the stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country *sick* of Pym's disease? *Cleveland.*

SIC

Despair
Tended the *sick*, buffett from couch to couch. *Milton.*
A spark of the man-killing trade
Fell *sick*. *Dryden's Pers.*

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life,
than the disparity we often find in him *sick* and well. *Page.*
2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the sto-
mach.

3. Corrupted.
What we oft do best,
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up
For our best act. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

4. Disgusted.
I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men;
But rather draw a while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds *sick* of happiness,
And purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life.

He was not so *sick* of his master as of his work. *Shaksp. Lear.*
Why will you break the Sabbath of my days,
Now *sick* alike of envy and of praise? *Page.*
To *SICK*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a
disease. Not in use.

A little time before
Our great grandfire Edward *sick'd* and died. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
To *SICKEN*. *v. a.* [from *sick*.]
1. To make sick; to diseafe.

Why should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death? *Prior.*
2. To weaken; to impair.

Kinsmen of mine have
By this *sicken'd* their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
To *SICKEN*. *v. n.*

1. To grow sick; to fall into disease.
I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is. *Shaksp. Lear.*
The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attend,
sicken'd upon it, and died. *Bacon.*

2. To be fatigued; to be filled to disgust.
Though the treasure
Of nature's gemins tumble all together,
Even 'till destruction *sickens*, answer me
To what I ask you. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

3. To be disgusted, or disordered with abhorrence.
The ghosts repine at violated night,
And curse th' invading sun, and *sicken* at the sight. *Dryden.*

4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.
Ply'd thick and close, as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away
So *sicken* waiving moons too near the sun,
And blunt their crests on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Abstract what others feel, what others think;
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Page.*
SICKER. *adj.* [*siccr*, Welsh; *sicker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain;
firm.

Being some honest curate, or some vicar,
Content with little, in condition *sicker*. *Hubbard's Tale.*
SICKER. *adv.* Surely; certainly.

SICKER. *adv.* Surely; certainly.
SICKER thou'st but a lazy loord,
And rekes much of thy twink,
That with fond terms and witle's words,
To bleer mine eyes do't think. *Spenser.*

SICKLE. *n. f.* [*sicel*, Saxon; *sichel*, Dutch, from *siccus*, or
scula, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping
hook.

God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and all the fields
yellow long ago. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Time should never,
In life or death, their fortunes sever;
But with his rusty *sickle* mow
Both down together at a blow. *Hubbard.*

When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more benefit
from the sunshine. *South's Sermons.*
O'er whom time gently shakes his wings of down,
'Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*

SICKLEMAN. *n. f.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.
SICKLER. *n. f.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.
You sunburnt *sickleman*, of August weary,
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows.
SICKLINESS. *n. f.* [from *sickly*.] Disposition to sickness; habi-
tual disease.

Impute
His words to wayward *sickliness* and age. *Shaksp. R. II.*
Next

SID

Next compare the *sickliness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness
of the several years. *Grant.*
SICKLY. *adv.* [from *sick*.] Not in health.

We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
SICKLY. *adj.* [from *sick*.]

1. Not healthy; not found; not well; somewhat disordered.
I'm fall'n out with more headier will,
To take the indispos'd and *sickly* fit
For the found man. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shaksp. Julius Cesar.*
A pleasing cordial, Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart. *Shaksp. R. III.*

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day,
And early cocks have fumm'd me away. *Dryden.*
Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop.
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop. *Dryden.*

Would we knew what health and ease are worth, let us ask
one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we have the price. *Greiv.*
There affection, with a *sickly* mien,
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;
Præsid'd to life, and hang the head aside,
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. *Pope.*

When on my *sickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*

2. Faint; weak; languid.
To animate the doubtful fight,
Namur in vain expects that ray;
In vain France hopes the *sickly* light
Should shine near William's fuller day. *Prior.*

To *SICKLY*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased;
to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.
The native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shaksp. Lear.*

SICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *sick*.]
1. State of being diseased.
I do lament the *sickness* of the king, *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
As loth to lose him.

2. Disease; malady.
My people are with *sickness* much enfeebled,
My numbers lessen'd. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
Himself took our infirmities, and bare our *sicknesses*. *Mat.*
When I lay every *sickness* has a tendency to death, I mean
every individual *sickness* as well as every kind. *Watts.*

Trust not too much your now refulgent charms;
Thou art of *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*
3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE. *n. f.* [*pro*, Saxon; *side*, Dutch.]
1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs.
When two boars with rankling malice meet,
Their gory *sides* fresh bleeding malice meet. *Fairy Queen.*

The clamour much
Ere the soft fearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly *sides*. *Thomson.*

2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part.
The tables were written on both their *sides*, on the one *side*
and on the other. *Ex. xxxii. 15.*

The force of these outward streams might well enough
serve for the turning of the screw, if it were so that both its
sides would equiponderate. *Wilkins.*

3. The right or left.
4. Margin; edge; verge.
Or where Hydaspes' wealthy *side*
Pays tribute to the Persian pride. *Reycomen.*

Poor wretch! on stormy seas to lose thy life;
For now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the *side*. *Dryden.*

The temple of Diana chafes,
A sylvan scene, with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn. *Dryden.*
I could see persons dressed in glorious habits, with garlands
upon their heads, lying down by the *sides* of fountains. *Addis.*

5. Any kind of local respect.
They looking back, all the eastern *side* beheld
Of Paradise. *Milton.*

If our substance be indeed divine,
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst
On this *side* nothing. *Milton.*

6. Party; interest; faction; sect.
To take the widow,
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril;
And hardly shall I carry out my *sides*,
Her husband being alive. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Their weapons only
Seem'd on our *side*; but for their spirits and souls,
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fish are in a pond. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on the *side* of
grace. *Sprat.*

SID

Men he always took to be
His friends, and dogs his enemy;
Who never so much hurt had done him,
As his own *side* did falling on him. *Hubbard.*

In the serious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on
Chaucer's *side*. *Dryden.*
That person, who fills their chair, has justly gained the
esteem of all *sides* by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addis.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,
Whilst on his *side* he reckons half the fair. *Tickell.*
Some valuing those of their own *sides*, or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taste obscene reclaims our youth,
And sets the passions on the *side* of truth;
Forms the soft bosom with the gentle art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*

7. Any part placed in contradiction or opposition to another.
It is used of persons, or propositions respecting each other.
There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and
wounded on both *sides*. *Knollet's Hist. of the Turks.*

The plague is not easily received by such as continually are
about them that have it: on the other *side*, the plague taketh
soonest hold of those that come out of a fresh air. *Bacon.*
I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to be pleased
with any thing I have written; but, on the other *side*, my rea-
son tells me, that what I have long considered may be as just
as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My secret wishes would my choice decide;
But open justice bends to neither *side*. *Dryden.*
It is granted on both *sides*, that the fear of a Deity doth
universally possess the minds of men. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Regular ends, on each *side* resolute
To fly conjunction. *Philips.*
SIDE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Lateral; oblique; not direct;
being on either *side*.

They presume that the law doth speak with all indifference,
that the law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*
Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts, and
on the upper door post of the houses. *Ex. xii. 7.*

People are sooner reclaimed by the *side* wind of a surprise,
than by downright admonition. *L'Estrange.*
One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*

The parts of water, being easily separable from each other,
will, by a *side* motion, be easily removed, and give way to the
approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*
What natural agent could turn them aside, could impel
them so strongly with a transverse *side* blow against that tre-
mendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a fall-
ing. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He not only gives us the full prospects, but several unex-
pected peculiarities, and *side* views, unobserved by any painter
but Homer. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*
My secret enemies could not forbear some expressions,
which by a *side* wind reflected on me. *Swift.*

To *SIDE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take a party; to engage
in a faction.
Vex'd are the nobles who have *sided* *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

In his behalf.
All rising to great place is by a winding stair; and if there
be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst rising, and
balance himself when placed. *Bacon.*

As soon as discontents drove men into *sidings*, as ill humours
fall to the disaffected part, which causes inflammations, so did
all who affected novelties adhere to that *side*. *King Charles.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them,
require a brain free from all inclination to *siding*, or affection
to opinions for the authors sakes, before they be well under-
stood. *Digby on Bodies.*

Not yet so dully desperate
To *side* against ourselves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Hubbard.*

The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and some with beauty *side*. *Granville.*
It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revolting from its
original sense, and *siding* with a modern subject. *Addis.*

All *sides* in parties, and begin th' attack.
Those who pretended to be in with the principles upon
which her majesty proceeded, either absented themselves where
the whole cause depended, or *sided* with the enemy. *Swift.*

The equitable part of those who now *side* against the court,
will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*
SIDEBEARD. *n. f.* [*side* and *board*.] The side table on which
conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.

At a stately *sideboard* by the wine
That fragrant smell diffus'd.
No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were dress'd,
No sweating flaves with massive dishes press'd. *Dryden.*

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The